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 Names

The first ^{four} settlers into Timpanogos Valley from
 Nephi ~~Wah~~ ^{Wah} in fall of 1858 were:
 Robert Broadhead
~~William~~ Davidson & (2) wife ~~Ellen~~ Nish Davidson
 James Davis ^{H B U M p 8}
 They ^{plowed ground near London Springs and} stayed over the winter of 1858-1859. ~~W~~
 Mrs ^{Ellen Nish} Davidson gave birth to their daughter ^{Mary} ~~Mary~~ ^{in a wickiup near London} ~~Spgs.~~
 Timpanogos Davidson on 7 Oct 1858. This girl
 was the first Caucasian born in Timpanogos
 Valley.

- Ref: 1. H B U M PP ^{8-11, 15}
 2. FGSS on William Davidson & (2) Ellen Nish
 from the FHL in SLCH.
 3. ^{Adults} Pictures of Wm Davidson, ^{wife} Ellen Nish Davidson,
 Mary Timpanogos Davidson and her husband
 Horn from _____ Taylor.
 4. Wasatch Co. History, by Wm Lindsay PP
 4, & 10.

for the Park Utah Mine at Keetley. He died July 23, 1946, in Heber, at the age of 74.

Margaret spent all her life in Heber, except six years in Park City. During her girlhood she spent happy summers at her father's sawmills, helping her sister cook for the men who worked there. Early in life she developed a severe form of rheumatism and suffered greatly for nearly 45 years. At the time of her death, at the age of 79, she was almost a complete cripple.

Perhaps her most outstanding characteristic was her determination to care for herself in spite of her illness. She always had a smile for you and could make light of her condition. She died June 24, 1955, at Heber City. They had three children: Orville S., William Thomas, and Blanche Josephine.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS AND MARY ANN MECKS CUMMINGS



July 30, 1835,
son of John
Cummings, William
Cummings, born in
Vermont, and Mary
October 23, 1861,
January 28, 1922.

son of John
Cummings, born in
July 1835.

the
Par- where
and
...
spring they built
et William Cum-

mings, Joseph Parker, Andrew Ross, William Meeks, and William Wall brought their livestock into the valley and wintered them on Meek's Bottom.

During the winter of 1859-60 these men moved to Center Creek and built a sawmill in Center Creek Canyon. William Cummings plowed the first ground in this valley. In 1860, 17 families moved to Provo Valley, among them being the parents of William and John Cummings.

William joined in the Black Hawk War. He had learned to talk with the Indians and acted as an interpreter. Chief Tabby, with a group of Indians, called at his home and demanded he make a treaty. He took the Indians to an official who was plowing a field and there a final treaty was made. This ended the Indian troubles around Heber.

William Cummings married Mary Ann Meeks, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth Rhodes Meeks, October 23, 1861, at Provo, Utah. She was born November 23, 1844.

To them were born the following children: William, Mary Elizabeth, John, Rachel, Nancy Jane, Ada Eveline, Sarah Ann, Mary Ann, Harvey, Isaac, and Eva.

The William Cummings family and Andrew, Thomas and Robert Ross moved to southern Utah and settled at Corn Creek, which was later named Kanosh. William Cummings died January 28, 1922, at Kanosh, Utah.

(Taken from history of Eva Cummings Johnson and "History Book of the Early Utah Pioneers.")

ALFRED DAHLMAN



Alfred Dahlman was born May 11, 1847, in Sweden, son of Olof and Katherine Johnson Dahlman. He came to Utah in 1869.

Plans Ahead on:

Three
Plowmen

at
London
Springs

#

What To Do:

Date
Here

First

Pioneers in Wasatch County

First Pioneer Settlement Late Sum 1858
Heber

Proof:

The first Pioneer Settlement in Timpanogos Valley was located at the London Springs, and it was called London Town, because those first 14 settlers were all English.

London Springs are located exactly _____ miles north of 5th North in Heber City; on the east side of the road in a clump of trees.

The first settlers came to this area in 1858 and were:

5 } Robert Broadhead
11 } William Davidson and wife,
16 } Ellen Nish Davidson and
daughter Mary Timpanogos
Davidson.
James Davis.

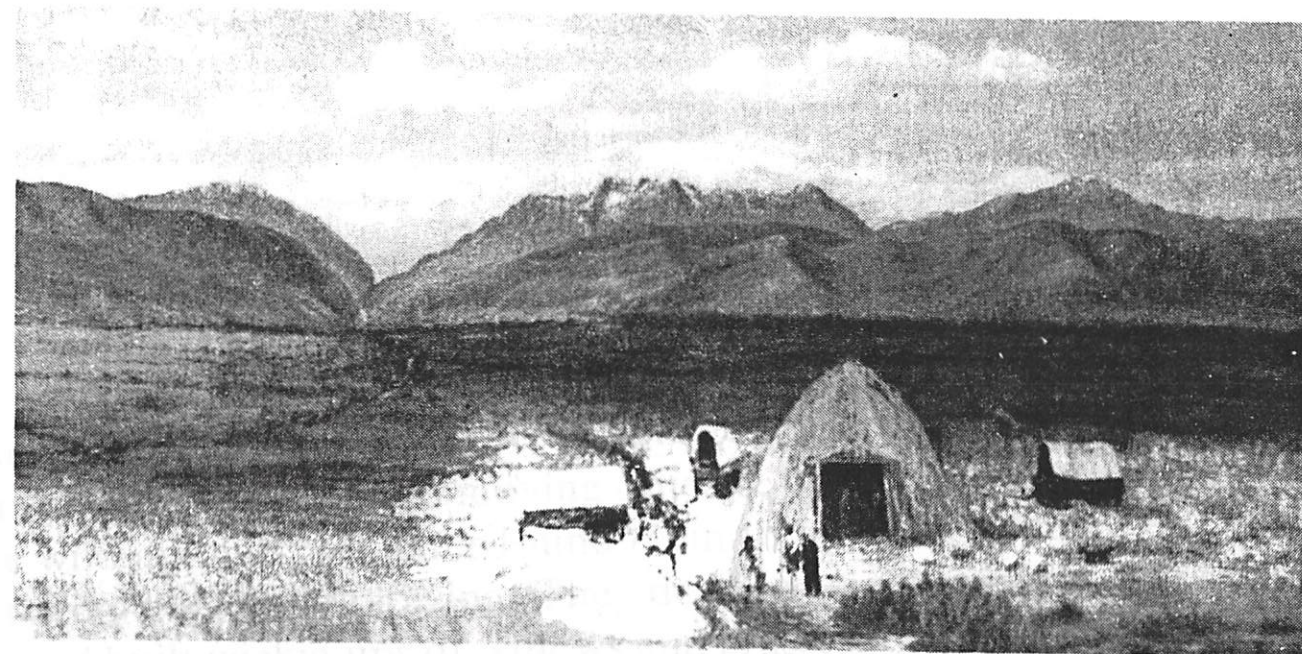
That area was first surveyed into 20 acre plots for the settlers by Jesse Fuller, deputy Utah County Surveyor, in June of 1859.

REFS: 1. HBUM pp 8, 103-107.

Arriv
City, lool
posed to
cattle and
with then
to shelter

Even though trappers and mountainmen gave reports of killing frosts each month of the year, and surprise attacks by Indians, a group left Provo in April, 1859, to meet their challenge in the form of a snow-slide, crossing the road near the south fork of the Provo River. We learn from the diary of John Crook, how they had to make camp there, then pull their wagons apart and carry them piece by piece to the other side, where they reassembled their wagons, organized their provisions, then continued up the canyon, along with their cattle.

Heber 2nd Ward p 3



Artist's conception of the first campsite in the Heber Valley. About one mile north of Heber.

R. R. GREEN
375 E. 2ND NORTH
HEBER CITY, UT. 84032



First:

Firsts in Wasatch County:
Proof:

First Pioneer Settlement

1882

The first four settlers into Timpanogos Valley from Nephi Utah in the f were:

Robert Broadhead & wife
William Davidson and (2) wife
Nish Davidson
James Davis

They stayed over the winter of and Mrs. Davidson gave birth to daughter, Mary Timpanogos Davidson 7 Oct 1858. This girl was the caucasian born in Timpanogos

- REF: 1. HBUM pp 10-11
2. FGSs on William Davidson (2) Ellen Nish from SLCU.
3. Adult pictures of William Davidson, and wife Davidson. Mary Timpanogos Davidson and her husband from Betty Tarn
4. Wasatch County History William Lindsay pp

R. R. GREEN
375 E. 2ND N
HEBER CITY, UT

1st 11 Men

14

"UNDER WASATCH SKIES"

law, Edmund Kay, went into the ice business. Delivering ice proved as profitable socially as financially for he met and fell in love with Mary Giles, who was working for one of his customers.

When Mr. Giles decided to go to Utah and take Mary with him, John determined it was time to travel west also. In September, 1856, he married Mary in Provo and the two set up housekeeping in the wagon John had used to cross the plains. Until the time came to start the new settlement in Provo Valley, the Crooks worked in conjunction with Thomas Rasband and the Giles family, learning how to farm the ten acre plot which had been purchased jointly. He joined the first company which left Utah Valley to settle the present town of Heber, and the journal which he later made has proved to be an outstanding source for the early history of the valley.

The organization for settling the valley failed to form a company soon enough for some of the more ardent enthusiasts. By the middle of April the excitement for new land prompted a small group to move out. Three wagons were fitted, and on April 29, 1859, the group of ten men began the trek to Provo Valley. The ten were John Jordan, John Crook, C. N. Carroll, William Giles, John and James Carlyle, Jesse Bond, Hyrum Chatwin, Thomas Rasband, and a brother Carpenter.¹⁰

The group that set out the last of April met their only challenge on the journey in the form of a snow-slide crossing the road near the south fork of the Provo River. They camped here the first night, and early the next morning they took the wagons to pieces and packed the parts and provisions up the slide until good wheeling could be had once more. The night of April 30th they camped at William Wall's ranch in the neck of the valley. The next day they crossed the river to

¹⁰The Journal of John Crook, p. 36.

THE SETTLEMENT OF HEBER

15

the east side of the main valley and continued northward to Daniel's ranch and creek. This creek was still frozen over, and the teams easily crossed it on the ice. A little further and the ranch and house of William Meeks was seen. This was the same man who had been placed in charge of the organizations for the valley settlement the previous winter. John Crook records that Mr. Carpenter had shot a sandhill crane and insisted upon cooking it for breakfast, "which caused much merriment in camp."

The search for a suitable camping place brought them in contact with three men plowing a strip on the plot laid off the previous summer. They were surprised to learn that the three—William Davidson, Robert Broadhead, and James Davis—had arrived two weeks earlier from Nephi in Juab County.

The next day the company moved their wagons to a spring which they had discovered on the east side of the valley and built a wickiup of poles, covered with willows, wheat grass, and dirt, large enough to hold thirty men. This shelter was shared with the parties which soon followed and became known as the London Wickiup because of its great size.¹¹ The spring was called London Spring as a result.

Plowing and planting were the order of the day and continued although it was necessary to don overcoats and gloves for the snow storm that came three days later and lasted two weeks. The last of May, William Meeks, Jesse Fuller, the deputy surveyor, and a group of men arrived at the camp and held a meeting concerning ownership of the plots surveyed the previous summer. Those assembled voted to resurvey the ground, and the next morning a stampede took place for the best land.¹²

Land hungry settlers came all summer, and by fall the square mile reserved for a city was laid out in blocks and lots. A fort, forty rods square, was surveyed on the

¹¹John Crook, "History of Wasatch County," *op. cit.*
¹²*Ibid.*

First:

Firsts in Wasatch County:
Proof:

First 20/10/12



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CHAPTER SEVEN

What's In A Name...

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," the poet William Cowper wrote, and how true his statement proved to be in the events that surrounded the establishment of Heber City.

For instance, who would have realized on a summer day in 1837 in Kirtland, Ohio, that within a quarter of a century a rugged blacksmith and potter, Heber C. Kimball, would be remembered in the naming of a community far to the west in the Rocky Mountains.

On that summer Sunday morning in June, 1837, Elder Kimball sat at the side of the Prophet Joseph Smith in a meeting in the Kirtland Temple. Just before the meeting started, the prophet turned and said:

"Brother Heber, the Spirit of the Lord whispers to me, 'Let my servant Heber C. Kimball go to England and open the door of salvation to that nation.'"

The idea staggered Heber. His first thought was leaving his wife and young family in desperate financial circumstances. Also, he felt that his crudeness in speech and manner would be no match for the English people, long noted for their culture, learning and piety. However, he was not one to shirk duty, and something in the manner of the Prophet convinced Heber that the call from Joseph Smith was divinely inspired. He left Kirtland that same month accompanied by Dr. Willard Richards and was eventually joined by Orson Hyde, Joseph Fielding and others.

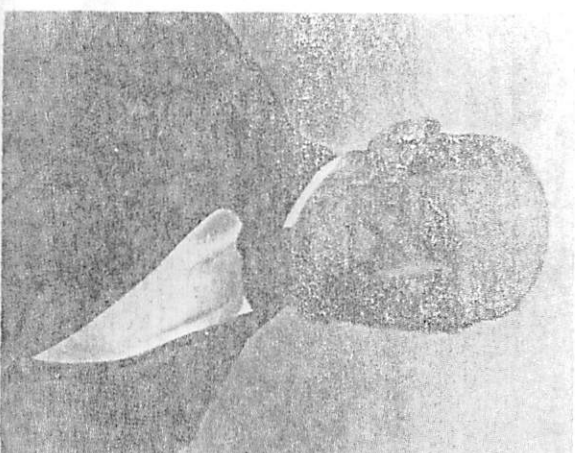
Elder Kimball was a powerful man, physically, standing a full six feet in height, with a chest that measured the same from back to front as from side to side, and he was just as powerful in his spiritual manner. With the blessings of the Lord he won almost immediate acceptance among the British people.

Of Elder Kimball and his work in England, John Henry Evans gives the following description:

"The head of the mission was exceptionally successful. Undoubtedly Joseph Smith had made no mistake in selecting this big-boned man with sloping shoulders, laughing eyes and a heart full of sympathy to lead the group of elders. Somehow he ingratiated himself with young and old, men, women and little children. When he left, eleven months later, the people he had baptized broke down and cried at the thought of parting.

"For he had made converts by the hundreds. It was a common thing for him to go into the water three and four times a day to perform the rite of baptism to as many as twenty-five at one time. In one place he

converted all the young people in a congregation to whom he preached, and many of the older ones. In eleven months he himself had baptized seven hundred."



HEBER C. KIMBALL

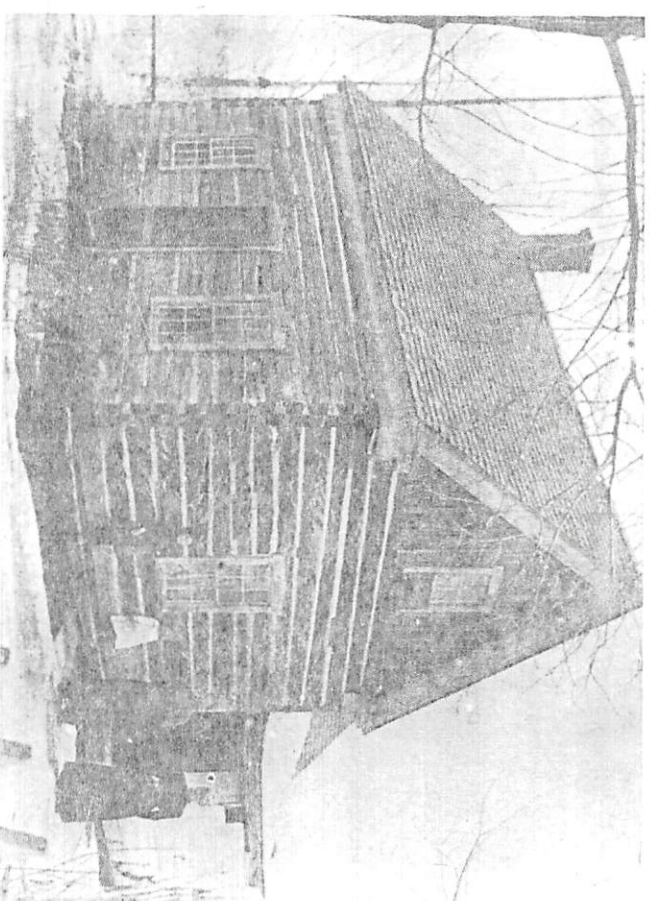
Heber City was named after him

This love of the British people for their mission leader was not soon forgotten and evidenced itself again and again throughout the Church. Those who first colonized the new lands of Provo Valley in 1859 and 1860 had come under the influence of Elder Kimball in Great Britain, and when it came time to find a permanent name for their new settlement, the choice was easily made—they would name it for their beloved leader, Brother Heber.

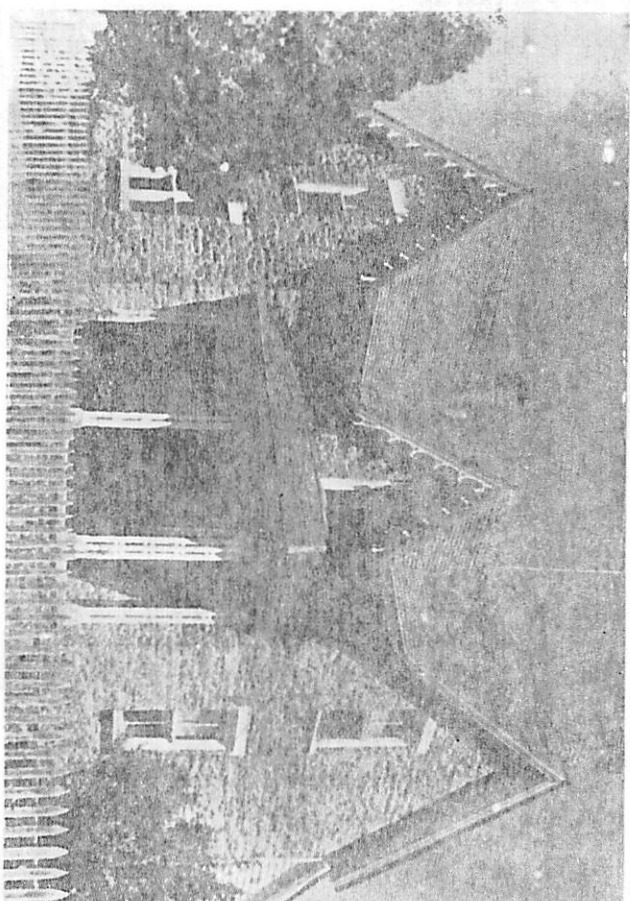
Time has proved that these early colonizers made a wise choice, for Heber C. Kimball became one of the stalwarts in the Church. While many of the early Church leaders in the pre-Utah period had become disappointed and disaffected, Heber C. Kimball never faltered in his defense of the truth. Through persecutions, illness, difficult financial straits and through the good times as well, Elder Kimball continued strong and true to the end. This same spirit of determination and steadfastness has also characterized Heber City, for through bad times as well as good, the community has stood as a bulwark in the valley and as a refuge for those who love the "good life."

The first settlers in the valley, as noted in previous chapters, planted

John Henry Evans, Joseph Smith, *An American Prophet* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1933, pages 99-100.)



The home of Joseph and Jane Sharp Murdock, one of the earlier pioneer homes of Wasatch County. It is still standing and in good condition after 100 years.



The home of Thomas Todd, erected from native red sandstone in 1879. It is still standing.

add
pp 105-104

the seeds of settlement at a spring they called London. The London campsite became the largest settlement and when the area was designated as Wasatch County in 1862 the town became Heber City, the county seat.

The early Heber history is filled with stories of discouragement and struggle as the colonizers attempted to win new homes from rough nature. Yet through all the history is woven a strong thread of faith and determination, the fruits of which are being borne even today in a valley of peace and plenty.

In addition to raising crops and caring for their cattle, the early settlers had to build homes for their families and work on roads, canals, bridges and public buildings. The early log homes had dirt roofs and dirt floors. Home made furniture included stools made from split logs, smoothed with an axe and finished with crude legs. Tables and beds were also made in the same rough way. However, President Brigham Young sent a skilled carpenter, William Bell to the valley and he began to teach the people how to make useful and attractive furniture.

It was 1863 before lumber became available for flooring and before shingles were made to replace the dirt roofs. Dave Stevenson is said to have made the first shingles by hand in the valley.

While settling was still going on, President Young called men on special missions to drive ox teams and wagons across the plains to help bring new settlers to the Rocky Mountain empire. In 1861 three men and teams were the first to be called from Heber City to make the five-



The home of Thomas Rasband, one of the early brick homes. Standing in front of the home are Josephine Booth Rasband, Elizabeth Giles Rasband and Mary Greenwood Giles.



The brick home of James W. Clyde built about 1900. The white Shetland ponies and the two-seated buggy pictured here with the home were leading attractions of all the children in Heber and the surrounding area.

month journey to the end of the railroad lines in the mid-west and back to Zion. From then until 1869 when the railroad came to Utah, many teams and men from Heber City made the trek back and forth.

Because there were no community services available in Heber's early days, people were very self-sufficient. Women made their own soaps for washing and everyone had molds from which candles of mutton tallow were formed. The best lighted homes had a board hanging down from the ceiling with another board attached at right angles to hold from four to six candles.

About 1864 and 1865 a few people began to build homes from the red sandstone so abundant in the area. This excellent building stone eventually found its way into many of the finest buildings in Salt Lake City, Utah County and eastern Utah as well as Wasatch County. Into the Heber homes built of stone went the first metal stoves brought into the area. Coal for the stoves was hauled in from Coalville, a distance of 40 miles. The first stone school and church buildings were erected in the fall of 1864, and were dedicated by President Young. The crowds were reported to be so large that special boweries had to be built to handle the people.

Heber's growing population received an unexpected boost in the Spring of 1866 when nearly all the people from surrounding settlements were forced to move together for protection from the Indians.

A Congressional act of May 5, 1864 had forced the Ute Indians